TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- Among adults (age 15+), 23.8% of Filipinos use tobacco products, including 41.9% of men and 5.8% of women.\(^1\)
  - 22.7% smoke tobacco (40.3% of men and 5.1% of women).
  - 1.7% use smokeless tobacco (2.7% of men and 0.7% of women).\(^1\)
- Among youth (ages 13–15), 13.7% use tobacco products (boys 18.8%; girls 9.3%).\(^2\)
  - 8.9% smoke cigarettes, and 7.3% use other tobacco products.

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.\(^3\)

- 21.5% of adults (age 15+) who work indoors are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace, 21.9% of adults are exposed in restaurants, and 37.6% on public transportation.\(^1\)
- 57.9% of youth (ages 13–15) in Philippines are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places, and 42.9% are exposed at home.\(^2\)

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills at least half of lifetime users.\(^4\)

- Over 103,600 Filipinos die from smoking-related diseases each year.\(^5\)
- More than 23% of male deaths and 12% of female deaths are caused by tobacco smoke (18.6% overall).\(^5\)

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- The economic cost of smoking-related diseases in 2003 was estimated at 6 billion USD, including healthcare and lost productivity costs.\(^6\)
  - This amounted to over 7% of GDP that year.\(^6\)
- A smoker in the Philippines would have to spend 4.5% of the national median income to purchase 10 of the cheapest cigarettes each day.\(^4\)